

# The Topeka State Journal.

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TOPEKA, KANSAS, FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 20, 1894.

TWENTY-SECOND YEAR.

## AN ARMY INDEED

At the Signal of Ringing Church Bells

And Blowing of Steam Whistles at Omaha,

A Great Army of Thousands of Men

SPRINGS INTO BEING.

It Marches Out of the City 6,000 Strong

Bound for Weston to "Help Gen. Kelly"

SECURE A TRAIN.

All is Excitement Thousands Following the Army.

Iowa's Governor in a Quandary What to Do.

OMAHA, April 20.—Three thousand laboring men marched out of Omaha today with banners flying, bound for the camp of Gen. Kelly's commonwealthers at Weston, Iowa, fourteen miles east of Council Bluffs.

At 9 o'clock this morning, the signal agreed upon at the last meeting of the Central Labor union—the ringing of church bells and the blowing of whistles—was given, announcing that Kelly's army was still at Weston, unable to secure a train for the east.

Inside of five minutes, 1,000 men had gathered at Jefferson square and were quickly organized into companies, with a captain for every ten men. The march was then taken up through Sixteenth street to Farnham, where the column proceeded to the city hall and counter-marched, out to the river, where they received, and when the column reached the Paxton hotel there were 2,500 men in line. Each company was provided with an American flag, and as fast as recruits joined they were formed into companies and provided with banners.

At 11th and Farnham streets the main column was met by a detachment of 500 men. They joined the forces and proceeded to the Douglas toll bridge across the Missouri river. Here they were met by the superintendent of bridge who said the company was glad to give them free transportation across the river.

Let Them Go Across for Nothing.

This was a graceful act; for the men were prepared to cross with or without permission. It had been expected that the Union Pacific shop men would join the column at this point, but that part of the programme was not carried out. The men were warned the men when they came to work that those working would be expected to remain on duty all day. The master mechanic also prevented the blowing of the shop whistle. There were a number of Union Pacific men in the line of marchers, but they were men who had not gone to work this morning.

Thousands of people followed the column to the bridge and other thousands were on hand on the other side of the river to welcome them. The cold seemed to have no effect of bringing out a greater throng than had been expected last night, when the rain was falling so heavily. All the men seemed to be in excellent spirits and determined that the march should mean business.

The column had been preceded to Council Bluffs by a committee of prominent citizens appointed at last night's meeting of the central labor union, including Rev. Dr. Joseph Duryea, pastor of the First Congregational church; Rev. Dr. Patterson of the First Presbyterian church, and Rev. Frank Crane of the First Methodist church.

Conferring With Railroaders.

The committee was to call on Gov. Jackson and the managers of the railroads and urge that the commonwealthers be at once started on their way east. While the column was marching towards the Missouri river, the committee was seated in the private car of St. John of the Rock Island road, holding an animated conference.

Mr. St. John said in response to a request for a train that he was not in a position to grant it even should he desire to do so, as the matter was now wholly in the hands of the president of the Iowa trunk lines and no one road could grant a request for a train unless the presidents of all the other lines acquiesced.

General Kelly then left the car and called on other friends for advice. One prominent man suggested that the army levy on the farmers for horses and wagons, that the army split up into squads of 100 men each, and that they spread out over a stretch of territory 25 miles wide and march on foot across the state.

What the Effect Might Be.

It was suggested that such a plan would soon bring the people of the state to time for the army would practically devastate the country through which it passed and the railroads would then be forced to take the commonwealthers up and carry them out of the country.

Gen. Kelly said the plan seemed to him a good one and he thought it might be tried. He agreed to call a council of his officers and place the plan before them. After deliberation if they agreed to it, the plan would be adopted. The general left for Council Bluffs at 11 o'clock. It is said that some of the anarchists who were in the column marching out of Omaha had some dynamite with them, but how much is not known.

A Thrilling Sight it Was.

A strange sight was witnessed on the

march from the bridge to the heart of Council Bluffs. Men and boys seemed to spring up from the ground and the column which crossed the bridge had grown to over 6,000 men by the time it reached the heart of the city.

The burly form of Captain O'Donahue headed the column and at intervals the line was broken into companies, each one headed with a flag bearer and acting under orders of a captain.

At Fifteenth and Broadway the Omaha army was met by a detachment of Council Bluffs laborers with a flag and drum, a brass band and a dozed flags. These acting as an escort took the company to Bayle park where a halt was called and in response from Chief of Police Scanlon, the committee was appointed to present the demands of the men to the railroad officials who were found in the office of John Y. Stone.

While the committee was in the office, the men lined up on the sidewalks of the square, warming their toes by stamping on the pavement and cheering impromptu speakers. In Mr. Stone's office Dr. Duryea addressed the committee, explaining that he had had the conference with Gen. Kelly and Gov. Jackson.

He said that he was convinced that the governor was in sympathy with men and anxious to do what was right and for the best interests of the army. He had made an earnest effort to provide for transportation. He had conferred with all the railroads, but so far had failed. He had even been willing to put his individual hand in the state treasury and pay their fare.

Two Alternatives.

Now Dr. Duryea said, two alternatives present themselves: to bring back the men to the Chautauqua grounds and there house and feed them until transportation could be provided by way of Kansas City or to take advantage of an offer made by the Rock Island to carry the men as regular passengers.

Mr. Tichnor who acted as spokesman was very positive that Kelly's army would not go to Kansas City and that they would go to Chicago today.

C. D. B. Duryea took the floor and wanted to pacify matters, but the committee was warm and informed him that there was no use of multiplying words for they were determined to see that the army went out of Council Bluffs. They demanded to see some representatives of the railroads, who were informed that none were in town.

To Kansas City by Boat.

After some talk it was explained that the plan was to bring the men back to Council Bluffs and take them to Kansas City by boat. Nedrey and others of the committee were of the opinion that this was a scheme on the part of the railroads and refused to listen to it. Mayor Clever was then called in and protested that it was no scheme.

The statement was reiterated that the men were not going to Kansas City but to Chicago and Dr. Duryea said that the committee was not in Council Bluffs to talk to the governor but to railway officials. Attorney Harle made an attempt to say something when a little pandemonium broke loose in the midst of which a troop of twenty or more women headed by Mrs. Sherman marched into the office.

A proposition was made to march to the depot and seize a train when Dr. Duryea cried out: "Hold on, brethren, don't forget that we are all under one flag and that Council Bluffs and Omaha, Nebraska and Iowa are all one on this matter."

The committee left the office in a huff to look at the telegrams said to have been sent to the railroad officials. Chief Scanlon, who met the army at the bridge, had all the saloons closed, and the company officers suppressed the numerous vocal demonstrations which were made.

General Kelly came over to Council Bluffs with the intention of catching a train for Weston, being very desirous of getting out of the city before the outpouring from Omaha, as he said he was in no way responsible for the demonstration and did not want to be even partly to it. While waiting for a saddle horse to be sent around to the Council Bluffs Bee office to take him to Weston in a hurry, he slipped into an adjacent lunch room and tried to down a hasty breakfast but his presence was in some way learned by Gov. Jackson, who sent for him for the purpose of inquiring some information which he thought would be of interest.

Jackson Talks With Kelly.

Kelly hurried over to the governor's headquarters where were gathered several citizens, besides the attorney general. The interview was a prolonged one, or rather it was mostly a monologue, for Gov. Jackson took occasion to review at length and in detail all the actions he had taken since the march on Omaha. He had taken every means possible to get the army on its way and that the state authorities had not laid a straw of detention in its way.

His conference with railway officials has resulted in nothing so far as the Northwestern, Milwaukee & St. Paul, and the Burlington are concerned, they refusing to do anything. The Rock Island at first suggested that they might have taken half the army to Davenport if the St. Paul would take the other half to the river, the railways to be paid a fair rate as might seem just to the governor.

The governor had agreed to reimburse the roads, although there was no authority for him to put his hand into the state treasury for that purpose. This proposition to take the men across the state had been recalled later, and now the railways would nothing but transport them as other passengers at full rates.

He notified Kelly that the citizens of Council Bluffs had arranged to furnish boats to take the army to Kansas City and to provide them with shelter here and ample provisions while the preparation for this trip were being made. Kelly replied that he preferred to go east, but he would take to proposition to his camp, let the boys decide and he would wire back his answer.

Situation at Kelly's Camp.

OMAHA, April 20.—A special to the Bee from Weston, Iowa, says: General Kelly and ex-Congressman Pusey left here for Omaha on an early train. The weather is severely cold and the ground was covered with ice this morning. The industrial army put in a hard night, but

most of them were enabled to find a dry place to sleep.

This morning Mr. Nixon, who runs a wood yard, gave the men about twenty-five cords of wood, and they have built rousing fires below the Milwaukee track.

When the news arrived here announcing the probability of the army getting a train they gave hearty cheers and are now anxiously awaiting the arrival of Gen. Kelly. They still exhibit the same confidence that they will ride to Washington. Several of the men are suffering from pneumonia, but they have a good supply of medicine to counteract illness.

Last night the railroad agents received instructions to prevent any commonwealthers from occupying depots or other railroad buildings. The superintendents were afraid that this order might anger the men into committing some malicious act and several deputes were placed on guard.

Superintendent Goodnow of the Milwaukee denounces as false the publication of trouble between himself and Gen. Kelly last night. After reading the morning papers, the railroad officials stated that the question of transporting the army was not at hand, and they would be glad to be relieved the disagreeable duty of watching the army as it travels through Iowa.

Manager St. John Sees the Men.

General Manager St. John of the Rock Island passed through here in a special car. He was accompanied by Mr. Pusey of Council Bluffs. The train stopped here a few minutes for the general manager to council with Superintendent Fox. The party in St. John's car came out on the platform and viewed the shuddering men wrapped in wet blankets. Expressions of sympathy were heard and St. John expressed a willingness to carry the men if he had the authority. He is going on east and expects to receive a telegram from the president and directors of the road granting permission to carry the army. Pusey will accompany him until he hears the final decision of the railway managers.

To a Bee reporter Mr. Pusey said: "Tell Kelly to hold the fort and make his men as comfortable as possible. We will arrange for a car load of food from Atlantic, and I think a happy solution of the question is near at hand." Pusey smiled in an assuring manner.

The Milwaukee has ordered all trains to stop running, and so has the Rock Island, and if friends of the army from Council Bluffs want to get here they will have to walk through miles of mud and slush, facing a cold wind.

Sheriff Hazen Reaches the Place.

Sheriff Hazen reached here at 12:15, and was immediately notified by Governor Jackson to come to Council Bluffs and assume command of the militia on his orders. The governor said that 1,000 men had crossed the bridge from Omaha and more were on their way. There, and 5,000 men were ready to join them in Council Bluffs and marched to Weston; also that a Sioux City boat company had proposed to transfer Kelly's army from Council Bluffs to Kansas City on the Missouri river for \$300. The governor said he got no word here and was compelled to go on horse back. The industrial army is kept in ignorance of the true state of affairs, but the railway men are greatly excited and filled with grave apprehension as to the result of the visit of the Omaha and Council Bluffs delegation.

THE BUTTE COMMONWEAL.

It Starts Out 500 Strong But Got a Seaback.

ST. PAUL, April 20.—A Butte, Mont., special to the Pioneer Press says: The Butte contingent of the Coxy army, fully 500 strong, started on its march to Washington today. A mile east of the city it captured an eastbound Northern Pacific freight train, consisting of five cars and a caboose.

The engineer had orders to run the train back to the yards in case the army attempted to capture it and obeyed the order. When the train reached the yard Chief Reynolds and a crowd of deputies took the engine from the control of the Coxyites. Marshal Hogan, of the "army," then held an interview with the local agent of the road and the army postponed the start until tomorrow.

The soldiers wanted to hold the train until then, but finally agreed to transfer their baggage to an empty box car and go into camp. Negotiations are now pending between the local agent here and the head officials of the road for a special train to carry the men east.

COXEY TO LEAVE AGAIN.

He Will Go to New York, Where He Will Sell Horses.

WILLIAMSPORT, Md., April 20.—Coxy's army camped in the city yesterday. There was but one tent and the men sought shelter under wagons as best they could. Later the rain ceased and Brown and Coxy headed a procession of the army through the streets, returning in an hour to a supper, after which there was a large public meeting, addressed by the leaders.

Coxy hopes to secure the fair grounds at Hagerstown for the next camp. He will accompany the army to Hagerstown and then leave to attend a horse sale in New York, at which he will dispose of some of the stock of his farm. He will rejoin the army Tuesday, when the men should have reached Damascus. The army will then march by pike to Washington.

SENTENCED TO JAIL.

Commander of the Industrials at Colton, California, Locked Up.

COLTON, Cal., April 20.—Commander Vinette, of the unemployed army, has been sentenced today to pay a fine of \$30, or serve twenty days in jail for defrauding the Southern Pacific out of fare.

He, with the seven others arrested, were examined on the charge of inciting to riot, and were held to answer in the superior court, with bail at \$500. The army has received a wagon load of provisions from the farmers at Highland.

TO DRIVE THEM OUT.

Capt. Williams' Army Likely to Clash With Sacramento Authorities.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., April 20.—The mayor, city trustees, county supervisors and half of the police force have been in

consultation and the result is that Captain Williams has been told that beyond feeding his 250 men up to noon today the city would do nothing for them, as it had its own poor to look after.

The mayor told Williams that he must take his army out today or they would be arrested. Williams says he has no plans for the future other than that the men will not walk out of the city, but will stay here and fight it out. Chief Drew says if the order to move on is not obeyed the men will surely be arrested.

RICKARD'S SHARP ANSWER.

He Wires Northern Pacific They Must Protect Their Own Road.

HELENA, Mont., April 20.—Coxy's army under command of Hogan have started from Butte, five hundred strong to march to Washington. Two miles out they attempted to capture a Northern Pacific freight train. Officers of the company wired Gov. Rickard demanding protection and intimating that they would hold the state responsible if the men compelled them to grant transportation.

The governor wired back that the Northern Pacific was under protection of the United States courts and the company must look first to its own officers for protection. The army is still camped in the railroad yards at Butte.

CARL BROWNE'S VICTORY.

Says He Has Gained One Over Argus-eyed Demons of the Press.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., April 20.—The army of commonwealth is now in Hagerstown after an easy march and comfortably settled in a good camp in Logansfield, rechristened by Browne, "Camp Yorktown," he says he has won a decisive victory over bankers, brokers, plutocrats and the argus-eyed demons of the press. There was a decided effort to chill the commonwealthers at this point.

The mayor refused to give a decisive answer to the application for the use of the fair grounds for a camp until diplomatic Oklahoma Sam rode over and flanked the authorities by getting permission of the Western Maryland road to use its track.

FOOD AT DES MOINES.

It Will Be Provided If the Army Gets There.

DES MOINES, April 20.—At a meeting of the city council last night, called to consider the approach of Kelly's commonwealthers, it was decided to make an appeal to the people to furnish food and money for transportation necessary to hasten their journey eastward.

LATER DEVELOPMENTS.

Engines Haul All the Cars Out of Council Bluffs.

OMAHA, April 20, 2:30 p. m.—All the eastern railways in this city pulled their engines and cars out of Council Bluffs, as prompt action seemed necessary to avoid trouble. About this time fully 2,000 more men crossed the bridge from Omaha into Council Bluffs on the way to join the crowd that preceded them. They marched up Broadway three abreast in regular order. It was said they were mostly composed of South Omaha laborers.

A telegram from Weston says Harry Fox, superintendent of the Rock Island, while sitting in the depot was shot at. The bullet missed his head by about three inches. It is not known who did the shooting.

LATER.—The empty cars and unused engines hauled away from Council Bluffs and the Burlington tracks and fired up ready to be started south the minute Kelly's army starts to return to Council Bluffs.

NO TRAIN FOR THEM.

President Cable Sends Word That He Won't Transport Kelly.

OMAHA, April 20.—3 p. m.—One thousand Union Pacific shopmen quit work this afternoon and marched to Council Bluffs and joined the column that went over in the morning.

President Cable of the Rock Island, replied to messages sent him that he would not furnish a train to Kelly.

CHICAGO, April 20.—At the offices of the various western railroads here this afternoon, the receipt by any officials of the telegrams from Council Bluffs demanding their transportation from Kelly's army was denied.

TROOPS ORDERED.

Two Companies Mustered at Sioux City to Go to Omaha.

SIoux CITY, Iowa, April 20, 3 p. m.—Companies H and L of this place received orders this afternoon to hold themselves in readiness to go to Council Bluffs. The companies began promptly mustering.

MR. FREY GAVE HIM A PASS.

Generosity of the General Manager of the Santa Fe.

Joseph Younger, a man who is considerably older than his name would indicate, visited Topeka today. Mr. Younger was born in 1808, and is consequently 81 years old. He is traveling alone without money, but seems to be getting along all right.

He is on his way from Arkansas to an interior Nebraska town. When he arrived in Topeka this morning he went to the Copeland and Col. J. C. Gordon gave him his dinner.

After he got his dinner he visited the Santa Fe general offices and called on General Manager Frey, who gave him a pass which will take him on his journey as far as the Santa Fe goes in his direction.

E. N. Morgan Dead.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., April 20.—Hon. E. N. Morgan, ex-secretary and acting governor of the territory of Wyoming, died at his home today at 9 o'clock. Deceased was twice a member of the Pennsylvania legislative assembly and was appointed secretary of Wyoming by President Garfield.

"Sand," the new book by Brigham is

## A NEW CRUSADE

Which Differs From Coxy's in One Particular.

The Crusaders Travel in Passenger Coaches

INSTEAD OF BOXCARS.

One Thousand People Leave Philadelphia Today

To Formally Protest Against the Wilson Bill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 20.—The opponents of the Wilson tariff bill have taken a leaf from General Coxy's book. Representatives of labor organizations identified with manufacturing industries throughout the east who fear that the passage of the proposed measure would deprive them of a means of earning livelihood are gathering in this city today for the purpose of making a demonstration against tariff reduction.

The movement originated before Christmas and is participated in by the Workmen's Protective Tariff Association, of Germantown, Pa., the Workmen's Protective Tariff League and similar organizations of Philadelphia, Baltimore, New York, Boston and Pittsburgh.

Among the promoters of the demonstration are Wharton Barker, of Philadelphia, T. V. Powderly, ex-master workman of the Knights of Labor, and A. W. Wright, Canadian member of the Executive Board of the Knights of Labor.

THEY MAKE THE START.

Eight Hundred Men Leave Philadelphia Bound for Washington.

PHILADELPHIA, April 20.—Eight hundred workmen under the leadership of John S. Stewart, president of the working men protective league, left this city today for Washington to enter their protests against the Wilson bill.

They expect to reach Washington about 12:30 or 1 o'clock. A mass meeting to be held in Metzerott's hall in that city will adopt a memorial to the United States senate.

Tomorrow the men will have a street parade and march to the senate where they will present their petition, which will be accompanied by the textile fabrics.

WHAT ABOUT THE NEW CROWD?

These Men Are Coming to Washington Not Just as Coxy's Is.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Representative Harmer of Philadelphia, called on Sergeant-at-Arms Bright today prior to the arrival of the Philadelphia wage earners to confer with him as to their reception at the capitol.

He stated that they came disclaiming any connection whatever with the Coxy movement, but as workmen able to pay their own expenses, with purposes entirely peaceable in character with the intention to desire any of entering a protest against the passing of the Wilson bill.

He said they would number about 1,000 after all had arrived, and that they wished to march to the capitol in a body for the purpose of putting to the senate their protest. He desired to know from Col. Bright what he would permit them to do in this respect.

Col. Bright replied that if the proper people came they would be treated just as any other American citizens visiting the capitol would be treated.

He pointed out the heavy bearing upon the invasion of the capitol grounds which prohibits organizations of any kind marching through them as such, and said that unless overruled by higher authorities, he would see that the law was enforced.

There would be no interference with their privileges as they would be entitled to seats in the public galleries of the senate as long as they were not occupied.

The interview is important as indicating the policy that would be pursued by the executive officers of the senate toward all delegations visiting Washington for the purpose of influencing legislation, and had a direct bearing upon the Coxy movement.

The Demonstration Begun.

The demonstration of the working men's protective league against the Wilson bill was begun in Washington today. A special train of eight cars carrying the first delegation of 260 men and women pulled into the Baltimore & Ohio depot from Philadelphia this noon and was received by Congressman Harmer of the Fifth Pennsylvania district.

The delegation marched down Pennsylvania avenue to Metzerott's hall, where headquarters have been established. There an address of welcome was made by Mr. Harmer, and the delegates dispersed for dinner.

The trip from Philadelphia was made in five hours. Across several cars were draped on streamers: "Working Men's Protective Tariff League, demonstration at Washington against the Wilson bill."

Several of the delegates carried banners carefully shrouded in wrapping paper, since word had gone forth they would not be permitted to parade in Washington. Each one had pinned to the lapel of his coat a ribbon of red, white and blue, from which hung a gilt medal.

Thirty young women from the carpet weaving factories were badged. A majority of the delegation was from Trenton, Camden, Manauk, Bristol and Chester. The textile workers are in the greatest number, but the iron workers, cigarmakers and other industries are largely represented.

She Inhaled Gas.

BORROW, April 20.—Elizabeth Goss, widow of the pugilist Joe Goss, has committed suicide by inhaling gas, because she was threatened with a criminal suit to recover \$600 of borrowed money.

## MUST LEAVE TOWN.

A Railroad Attorney Orders 1 to Get Out of Council Bluffs.

OMAHA, April 20.—3:40 p. m.—Citizens of Council Bluffs held a meeting this afternoon and have just adopted resolutions demanding Judge Hubbard, attorney of the Northwestern, to leave the city at once because of his intemperate talk. Judge Hubbard said last evening:

"If these tramps and bums try to capture one of our trains there will be trouble," said Mr. Hubbard, "and should they gain possession of a train through any book or crook, or by the sympathies of our trainmen, we will ditch the train, if it destroys every car and hurts a lot of men."

"We will not carry these vagrants for love or money, or be forced to by their capturing our rolling stock. In the eyes of the law they are a band of beggars who are organized for an unlawful purpose and to prey on the people, who are compelled to feed them and move them on to the next station."

"Why, if we were to carry these crowds over our lowly roads, we would be compelled to carry 10,000 more idlers just like them. They would swamp our roads and we could do nothing but a charity business, and this is what [we do not intend to do. Our roads were not built for charitable purposes. These vagrants must be stopped right here and now."

A dispatch from Chicago says: The officials of the Chicago & Northwestern in Chicago were astonished to hear of Judge Hubbard's reported utterances. They pronounced the idea that they would wreck a train on their own road as too ridiculous to discuss. "The thing is absurd," said General Superintendent Sanborn.

"I don't know where Mr. Hubbard gets his information, granting he said what is alleged, but I know that such a thing has not, and will not be thought of for one second. We are not running trains into the ditch, if we know it, for any cause." Mr. Sanborn's tone and manner showed the most extreme disgust that such a thing could be thought possible.

## ABILENE'S AWARD.

The Railroad Commissioners Order Track Connections Built.

The board of railroad commissioners has handed down a decision in the case of the city of Abilene against the A. T. & Santa Fe, Rock Island and Union Pacific railways.

The citizens of Abilene complained that for lack of track connection between the Rock Island, and A. T. & S. F., the shipping facilities were materially crippled, as all freight on the Santa Fe and U. P. had to be transferred to the Rock Island by wagons, whether in car load lots or in smaller quantities.

By the decision the roads are ordered to build track connections before June 1. The board prescribes the manner in which the connection shall be built.

The railroads were given a hearing February 16, and on March 2 and March 16 the board visited the city of Abilene, made an investigation and heard the citizens in favor of the petition.

The Rock Island favored the connection, but as the Santa Fe and Union Pacific were already connected, they did not desire to be connected with the Rock Island.

The Santa Fe set up that as that road had a connection with the Rock Island Enterprise, Abilene, it was not necessary to put in another.

## RAPID WHEELER.

The Man Who Talks Fourteen Columns in Five Minutes.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—There was a passage at arms, figuratively speaking, between Representatives Burrows and Wheeler today. Mr. Wheeler was taunted with having talked four full columns of Congressional Record in precisely one minute and reported that protest came with bad grace from one whose hands "were red with parliamentary murder."

Mr. Burrows recalled a previous example of Mr. Wheeler's, a speech that occupied five minutes in the delivery, having taken up fourteen columns of the Record.

A motion was made to refer the subject to the committee on printing, but Mr. Wheeler cried quits by asking leave to withdraw his remarks.

Loss of \$400,000 By Fire.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 20.—Fire today in the Crown Linsseed Oil works of the National Linsseed Oil company at Sixteenth and Clark avenues, destroyed the entire plant of valuable machinery and buildings. Loss on machinery and buildings will be \$400,000; about three quarters insured. The Ryan commission company had about \$80,000 worth of wheat stored therein, fully covered by insurance.

Thrown Out of Court.

This afternoon Judge Hiner threw the Lawson Mann case out of court without giving it to the jury. Mann was charged with illegal voting. Mann showed he served a year in the federal army after serving in the confederate army. The court held that this overcame his ineligibility.

Today's Kansas City Live Stock Sale.

Today's Kansas City Live Stock Market.					
STOCKERS.					
9.....	943	\$3.55	2.....	635	\$2.60
1.....	840	3.25	3.....	590	3.20
2.....	898	2.70	5.....	870	3.40
3.....	640	3.30	42.....	662	3.25
27.....	843	3.20	25.....	632	2.35
FEEDERS.					
3.....	1230	3.80			
HOGS.					
71.....	189	4.95	65.....	232	5.15
35.....	281	5.10	70.....	266	5.10
65.....	227	5.07 1/2	25.....	238	5.05
59.....	232	5.00	98.....	282	5.02 1/2
61.....	237	5.09	68.....	194	5.00
61.....	204	5.00	21.....	250	4.95
DRESSED BEEF AND EXPORT STEERS.					
18.....	1419	4.35	18.....	1326	4.15
30.....	1232	4.05	34.....	1259	4.00
24.....	1424	4.25	11.....	1261	4.00
24.....	1304	4.90	15.....	1085	3.85
22.....	1058	3.75	13.....	945	3.65
65.....	739	3.40	17.....	1130	3.65
COWS AND HEIFERS.					
25.....	1041	3.65	17.....	712	3.40
14.....	743	3.50	90.....	814	3.40
13.....	743	3.35	19.....	927	3.25
6.....	871	3.10	17.....	1060	2.90
7.....	1174	2.80	20.....	959	2.65